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ting to its pecuniary concerns, al To Donations to the Treasury of the American Pri-Slavery Society may be forwarded to Francis Ckson, Treasurer, at Boston; or S. H. Gay, New-

E. NORRIS, PRINTER

The Southern Press.

From the (Richmond Va.) Republican

deep fountains of his soul, as when, upon some

his country, her frowning armament speaking nower to every eye, and her flag bright with

are held in a common confederacy. On the rary, this variety would conduce to the preductions would be but another band of union

our God for their God.

North should be the last to cast stones at an Let us but do this-and the South will be safe, the ess and total disregard of the Constitution, which neutal destiny. outh Carolina, in her maddest mood, has never And what is the spectacle which we ow witness in the non-slaveholding States? Why.

the whole community against the South and r institutions. A more flagrant violation of the pirit of the Constitution, and a more powerful in-trument to rend the Union to pieces, cannot be con-It behoves all truly conservative minds, in every

ortion of the country, to put forth their influence to trest this Slavery agitation, and suffer it no longer

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1849.

Let us neither talk nor think of nullification or separate State action—but act with the South and for the tain her integrity, her loyalty to the Union, and her glorious name, in citing her sons to press forward to their high destiny, without uniting with the one or

and Delaware, however far they may have strayed from the common fold, will yet make common cause with us, choosing our people for their people, and

with us, choosing our people for their people, and arr God for their God.

We would earnestly press this matter on the ainds and the hearts of our people, and invoke our rorthy, spirited, and patriotic Governer to make the tion dependent on another for artit and necessity. Never was there a
minds and the hearts of our people, and invoke our
sing such boundless capabilities of
worthy, spirited, and patriotic Governer to make the
proposed Convention a subject of special recommenproposed Convention a subject of special recommen-THOUSEN'S OPPOSED TO Slavery. Our country is large. Its dimensions are great. There is a North, a South, an East, and a West; and whilst we, of the West, the Governments on earth, including the be forgotten and buried—that we shall know neither wish not to interfere with the manufactures of the Government, we will hang him. This is the lan-Whigs nor Democrats, but Southrons only—and North, or the planters of the South, will not the guage used by Mr. Preston, in the United States

be used at a party engine. The only danger to the "Free Democracy," and at party engine. The only danger to the "Free Democracy," and at party engine. The only danger to the "Free Democracy," and at party engine. The only danger to the "Free Democracy," and at party engine. The only danger to the "Free Democracy," and at party engine. The only danger to the "Free Democracy," and at party engine. The only danger to the "Free Democracy," and at party engine. The only danger to the spike of the sp

The Abolitionists of the North, and the disminer a coast thy power has been taken from thee and confided to more worthy hands. Ve have been taken from the and confided to

South have hitherto induced and encouraged the release of the strong tower and her impregnable meaning the strong tower and her improposed convenion to meet—it will be declared before the assembly, by the aforesaid Wenders and the termination, and that immediately and way negro from Missouth), and divers others and that the mere than the termination of the termination of the stream of the st Mr. Philips said, moreover, that he wished to see does not have that the more here that the more set and we confidently termination, in the practical and decisive mode appointing delegates to atlast that the proposed Conversible and proposed Conversible of the control of the course. But the proposed Conversible of the course of its actual assemble of the course of

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette. THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH SELF-DEFENCE-FREE NEGROES

"LET an Abolitionist come within the borders of him, and notwithstanding all the interferences of all that, in the language of our great Southern states—
Morth and South let us alone? One portion says to
man—yet, we trust, to wear the Executive honors
of our great, glorious, and perpetual Union—we shall
rogues, the rascals, the burglars, &c. You want neof Abolition had shown his hideous front, only in the hold every Southern man, (and in this category we shall rogues, the rascals, the burgiars, &c. You want he hold every Southern man, (and in this category we groes for your tobacco growing country, and you will far distance. Mr Preston was from the "Chivalry" design to include also every man identified with the become more prosperous. The other portion says, State, whose sons have ever been somewhat hot in South in interest, in principle, or in feeling) nearer than any Northern Whig or Northern Democrat. Who will work for you cheaper than slaves. Who was, perhaps, at that period (1838) somewhat pre-North should be the last to cast stones at an Let us but do this—and the South will be safe, and our great and united country promises' that are made, and none of which will was small," though "the shadow he cast performs by that are made, and none of which will was small," though "the shadow he cast performs by that are made, and none of which will was small," though "the shadow he cast performs by that are made, and none of which will was small," though "the shadow he cast performs by that are made, and none of which will was small," though "the shadow he cast performs by that are made, and none of which will was small," though "the shadow he cast performs by the shadow h

back the enemy from your shores, preserve your cities and towns from plunder, and save your wives and daughters from violence—it was this which enabled us to send two-thirds of the invad-was and the laws in Congress made in pursuance of it and treaties made by the United States in pursuance of the treaty-making power. There is no restricted to the congress of the congress of the congress made in pursuance of its and treaties made by the United States in pursuance of the treaty-making power. There is no restricted to the congress made in pursuance of its and treaties made by the United States in pursuance of the treaty-making power. There is no restricted to the congress made in pursuance of its and treaties made by the United States in pursuance of its and treaties made by the United States in pursuance of its and treaties made by the United States in pursuance of its and treaties made by the United States in pursuance of its and treaties made by the United States in pursuance of its and treaties made by the United States in pursuance of the treaty-making power. There is no rewhich enabled us to send two-thirds of the invading army into Mexico, and offer up the blood of ing army into Mexico, and offer up the blood of such spirits as Ringold, Butler, Clay, Dickinson, Walker, and a host of others, as a libation upon the altar of our common country. And it is is upon the altar of our common country. And it is this which will proble us, should you ever he emperor until the people saw fit to dethrone him, or ninion that you can no more take areas the future.

or during good behavior, are virtually under no responsibility whatever, the tenure of their office being in the nature of a life estate; for, as Jefferson well members in it, I shall never speak unless when I consequence. said, "they never resign, and scarcely ever die."—sider there is a great and important principle at isAnother object is, to make the holders of office more
immediately responsible to the people; and another
object—one which I had particularly in view, though
I don't know how it is with other gentlemen—was to was, perhaps, at that period (1838) somewhat premature, but would it be so now? Then the "spectre was small," though "the shadow he cast before him at that day. But now the danger is brought home to me, it is not middle. The few and Democrates, Hunkers, Barnburners, Free Soilers and Democrates, Hunkers, Barnburners, Free Soilers and Democrates, Hunkers, Barnburners, Free Soilers and all are united against the South, and making the many interest of his title, a record against the unknown heirs of that are of less importance than this. It will naturally come up in the report of the committee on Slandsraph of the New prevent the State from contracting any more of those prevent the State from contracting any more of those prevent the State from contracting any more of those in the nabit of prevent the State from contracting any more of those prevent the State from contracting any more of those all years all yeome up in the report to which I have many objections. That report provides that the free negros, who are at present that day. But now the danger is brought home to me, it is not mainly to me and the state of less importance than this. It will naturally come up in the report of the committee on Slandsraph of the state of less importance than this. It will naturally come up in the report of the committee of slandsraph of the state of less importance than this. It will naturally come up in the report of the very, a report to which I have ally come up in the report of the very, a report to which I have ally come up in the report of the very, a report to which I have ally come up in the report of the very, a report to which II have ally come up in the report of the very, a report to which II have very, a report to which II have very, a

their high destiny, without uniting with the one or that I rerile Louisiana and the distant Texas and Bissouri will come on to the form the recesses of the far West—that old Virtual don her armor at the first blast of the trumposes? No. Kentucky will stand by the South, annot accomplish their fell be to shoulder with their Southern communicate to shoulder with their Southern communicated the lead, of her great common read and lillustrated the lead, of her great common cause lelaware, however far they may have strayed the common fold, will yet make common cause us, schoosing our people for their people, and strayed for the first property applies and the very may and the very may have strayed for the construction. A schooling our people for their people, and the very may have strayed for the common fold, will yet make common cause the first plast of the contrary. I see the regrees to the discussion with the might destiny, without uniting with the one or heat and post of others, as a libation their high destiny, without uniting with the one or heat and post of others, as a libation the cheer? Shall we, who have ever been foremost in the cheer? Shall we, who have ever been foremost in the cheer? Shall we, who have ever been foremost in the cheer? Shall we, who have ever been foremost in the cheer? Shall we, who have ever been foremost in the battle field, to sustain the price and glory of the attempt at invasion, to this which will enable us, should you ever be the consumer country. And it is a prevalent which will enable us, should you ever be the cheever to more commoner want the prover to morrow, and he would be king or emperor to morrow, and he would be king or emperor to morrow, and he would do very quickly. Well, and the transmitted this which which the south which is a prevalent which is a prevalent which which the south is which which the south cannot necesses, will stand by the Union, now prove recreant, because, for the country, that it not on resisting or emperor to morrow, and he would be king or empero do not want to pass a resolution declaring that we have not the power to do it. I hope the resolution will be deferred, and when we come to the time for will be deferred, and when we come to the time for will be deferred, and when we come to the time for will be deferred, and when we come to the time for will be deferred, and when we come to the time for will be deferred, and when we come to the time for will be deferred, and when we come to the time for will be deferred, and when we come to the time for which are thrown around other property apply to our

We have other questiens to ask of these gentlemen, but inasmuch as they have never answered this one, although frequently propounded, we had not intended to ask any more. The election, however, is approaching, and in another article, we will propound to them some questions, they might have a desire to answer.—Garrard (Ky.) Banner.

WILL THE SOUTH SUBMIT?

The above question involves a matter of grave importance as to overshadow all minor considerations. The result involves the political existence of the South. That there are some among us, politicians. Who, for the sake of the spoils of office, will submit to any wrong however gross, any indig
mad all are united against the South, and making open and vigorous war upon our rights and property, and an excellent title, and produced, as the evidence of his title, a record against the unknown heirs of A., and a record against the unknown heirs of B., and was proceeding to produce other evidences of the stitle, a record against the unknown heirs of B., and was proceeding to produce other evidences of the stitle, and produced, as the evidence of his title, and produce other evidence of the stown that by the contemplated scheme of emancipation, that there is no argument that there is no argument that there is no argument which pressed have content that there is no argument which pressed have content that there is no argument which pressed have content that there is no argument which pressed have content th

In the first in the flower sequences of the constraint of the sequence of the constraint of the constr

THE UNION OF DISUMONISTS.

THE UNION OF THE WHIT ARE DEVALUABLE IN THE WHIT ARE DISUMONICAL WARKS AND A WARKS AND AND A WARKS AND A WAR

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD

perty without his consent, unless it be for the public good, and only then by making to him a just com-

The Anti-Slavern Standard.

Without Concealment --- Without Compromise

NEW YORK: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1849.

Mass Convention at Spracuse.

Syracuse,

on TUESDAY the 15th of JANUARY, 1850.

The present aspect of National affairs in regard to the question of Slavery; the present position of political parties in relation to those affairs; the present relation which Abolitionists, who have preserved their faith inviolate, hold to those parties; and the relation which Abolitionists now sustain to each other and the cause demand that such a Convention be held in this State; that it be held during the ensuing session of Congress and that it shall represent the entire strength of that portion of our people who are hostile, not only to the extension of Slavery into new Territories, but to its existence anywhere: who are determined not only to resist its establishment on the Coast of the Pacific, or in the valleys of New Mexico, but are equally determined on its extirmination on the Atlantic Coast and in the valley of the Mississippi.

The events of the past year; the events of the passing week; the events, probably, which will signalize No word of welcome to the sister-heart the present winter, appeal to all who assume to them- Which of our own has long held inner part. once, to the work of making this the largest and most The word is idle with no deep-born thought: influential ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION that The word is futile, though from soul-depths sought, has ever been held in this State. The warning cry of To speak the welcome we would tender thee!

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

and their abettors was never more needed than at this moment, and has never been so heeded as it will be in the present crisis.

Particulars of time, place, and probable continuance of the Convention, and names of the distinguished friends of the cause who will be present, will be given in future notices.

which we who live in Mr. Palfrey's district find it hard to comprehend. We cannot conceive how any trader should be able to make his political fortune out of an Abolition venture, unless by some such happy contingency as enabled Lord Timothy Dexter to enrich himself by sending warming-pans to the West Indies.

Abolitionists are not so unanimous that it is safe to speak for more than one of them at a time. We know one, certainly who is sincerely thankful for the result of the Convenient in California, hampered as the Slavery restriction is with a spirit of foolish and inhuman exclusiveness toward the African race But the experience of an Abolitionist is not such as to render him childishly confiding. In America the poet's saw is reversed, and it is Slavery's battle which,

"Though seeming lost, is ever won."

From year to year we grow more nervously suspicious of Trojan horses and are especially fearful when either of the great political parties offers us anything in the way or gut. Then regard to Camornia the Whigs ocever, he was very willing to claim the merit of the ap-Taylor will, at least, be lenient toward Southern institutions, and accordingly we already hear rumors that settled. sentative American man on the subject of Slavery. pro-Slavery does or not. Abolitionists must be upon the watch. They should The game of Mr. Calhoun and the advocates of Slavery phia Fair for assistance, the Pennsylvania Freeman has always been to demand a great deal more than they cared about getting. This worked well in two ways. They gained the credit of conceding all above the point they were really anxious to attain, and, at the same their constituents by assuming to have gained all that their appeal was successful; but they had merely not basely surrendered. Beyond a doubt this will be Mr. Calhoun's curse in regard to California. He will resist the admission of that territory as a free State to the last moment, and at last consent to divide it equally between Freedom and Slavery playing Mr. Clay, the Apostle of Comprimise, as the last true and finally persuades his unlucky vietim (who does not and finally persuades his unlucky vietim (who does not and finally persuades his unlucky vietim (who does not appeal was successful; but they and merely not be seen to describe the state of the Managers of the Philadelphia Fair have not applied for aid, either to the Elinburg Ludies' Anti-Slavery for a plied for aid, either to the Elinburg Ludies' and the seage of the Philadelphia Fair have not applied for aid, either to the Elinburg Ludies' and the seage of the Philadelphia Fair have not applied for aid, either to the Elinburg Ludies' Anti-Slavery for a plied for aid, either to the Elinburg Ludies' Anti-Slavery for the law, and who is probably at meeting in mystification, control to stay," in which these things may accounted to them, and their papel was successful; but they had merely not basely surrendered. Beyond a doubt this will be Mr. Calhoun's course in regard to California. He will resist the admission of that territory as a free State to the last moment, and at last complete the plant of the constituents by assuming to have gained all that their papel was successful; but they had no wish they and merely not stay, "in which these things may accounted to them for righteousness.

Will the North Star please to correct this mistake? Will the More and the stage of the Managers of the Philadelphia free and the stage of the Managers of the has always been to demand a great deal more than they says: and finally persuades his unlucky victim (who does not to this matter. want the animal at all) to buy it for twice its worth,

It has been determined that a Convention of the dent and apology for New Mexico and Santa Fe. Let ABOLITIONISTS of the STATE of New York shall be Abolitionists, meanwhile, continue to sow the seed of gardener's trees, it will be growing while they are

> MISS BREMER .-- As everybody knows this great no elist is now on a visit to this country, and has been ince her arrival, an honored guest in several families in and near this city. It was announced a few days since in the Tribune that she was staying with Miss Anna Lynch, and that the literary world would pay their respects to her there "at least in paste-board.

> A friend of ours belonging to the fraternity-or sisterhood rather in this case--not being able to call upon Miss Bremer, sent her card, with the following stanzas. As it happened, however, the Tribune was mistaken; the distinguished stranger was not at Miss Lynch's, and our friend does us the honor to give through our columns the welcome which probably never reached her for whom it was intended.

TO FREDERICKA BREMER. 'In pasteboard?" Yes, if we may urge no claim To dearer commune than by pencilled name: Take then the name-all worthless though it be.

THE CENSUS--COLORED PEOPLE .-- A Washingto Correspondent of the Tribune says the Hon. Mr. Clingman, a member of Congress from North Carolina, has made a suggestion to the Board, which has the taking of our population, known in the West Indies as "Colored" but which here is called by the general but rather indefinite term 'Mulatto.' From Mr. Clingman's com-Contrary to the well-founded apprehensions of a large majority of the opponents of Slavery, California has adopted a Constitution excluding the curse of human bondage from her borders. If we may believe the Whig newspapers, the Abolitionists are disappointed at this result. Since the election of General Taylor, it has been discovered that these unhappy Ishmaelites make a trade of Anti-Slavery, a reproach which comes somewhat ungracefully from those (at least) who professed a willingness to join the Free Soil party if it were only sure of success. It is a reproach, moreover, which we who live in Mr. Palfray's district find it hard nunication the Tribune's letter gives these extracts : reces. I would also recommend that in all cases of adult females of mixed blood the number of children, if any, be stated. By adopting this mode of examination. ny, be stated. By stopping this make of carmandating the state of the states, but we would also a able to determine the length of their lives and their owers of reproduction, as compared with those of the

> We might also determine whether, from their num rs, they constitute such a per centage of our popular n as to lead in any given; riod to the destruction of eless numerous or black race. We should likewise able to decide whether the mixture thus produces e less numerous or would be a permanent addition of an inferior grade to arr population, or whether it would be totally extin-guished for want of innate powers of reproduction, or by running in some instances into one of the original types, so as to exhibit no traces of the other.

What particular motive Mr. Clingman may have in uggesting these enquiries, we know not, but we will venture to say that it is no good one. A new theory has been lately started by some scientific men, that the colored races, like mules, are incapable beyond a certain point, of increase, and it is to to this doubtless Mr. cupy very much the same position which Caleb Bald- Clingman refers. Modern science usually professes to erstone did to Mr. Girder and his advancement as find the facts first, and the theory afterward, but the Queen's cooper. Though he had no concern in it what- intention here is, having got the theory, to look up the facts, and perhaps, if they be not forth-coming, to make ever, it may not be too late to write its epitaph. The pointment after it was made. We are as ignorant as a some others answer their purpose. The conclusion, of Washington Correspondent" of the object of Mr. course, will follow, that a mixed race ending in one or scribed the Confition of the Free Soilers and Democrats, Butler King's mission, but he was certainly an odd two generations without progeny, the ancestors on was not so successful a trade as had been hoped for by the person to select as an anti-Slavery propagandist. one side, at least, ought to be held as slaves. But factors who conducted it. Indeed, it was to a great extent There is no want of charity in supposing that General there will come up, after all, the question, which side? which will leave the matter as far as ever from being

and two South of the Missouri Compromise line. Omi- be attended to. Anti-Slavery, we are confident would why the two parties should not have elected the Senators Legislative Assembly in favor of the infamous attack on nously enough the name of Mr. Clay is mentioned in make something out of the answers to such questions, for Essex and Norfolk at least, which would have given Rome! And thirdly, and to conclude, that the Members connection with this movement-of Mr. Clay, therepredif they are reported with ordinary honesty, whether them a majority in the Senate and the Governor. In the and Friends of the Broad Street Committee, Messes.

because it is such a bargain. But these horses of his are like those of Diomed, foddered with human flesh, sage, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase, and its probase it is such a bargain. But these horses of his age, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase, and its probase it is such a bargain. But these horses of his age, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase it is such a bargain. But these horses of his age, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase it is such a bargain. But these horses of his age, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase it is such a bargain. But these horses of his age, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase it is such a bargain. But these horses of his age, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase it is such a bargain. But these horses of his age, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase it is such a bargain. But these horses of his age, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase it is such a bargain. But these horses of his age, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase it is such a bargain. But these horses of his age, after treating of the Wilmot Proviso and its probase it is such a bargain by the barg are like those of Diomed, foddered with human flesh, age, after treating of the Wilmot Provise and its promaare like those of Diomed, foddered with human flesh, age, after treating of the Wilmot Provise and its promaten and the North has bought too many of them already.

The Southern

The So ond the North has bought too many of them already.

On the other hand it is possible that it is not the half this exhortation to his fellow-citizens. The Southern must learn, and that it is absurd for them to aim at the Exeter Hall.—p. Y. of California, but the whole of New Mexico, which Mr. Bob Acres, are letting the courage ooze out of their must learn, and that is that it is absurd for them to aim at to Exeter Hall .- p. Y. Calhoun intends to struggle for. And, if this be the fingers' ends, instead of making the gunpowder run out case, we confess that we have little hope of seeing him at the heels of their boots. 'Consult?' they have been

That the Society should give \$500 for an Essay which is not worth publishing, or that they should publish one peated-to be corrected when shown to be erroneous.

The story goes that when the prize-Essays were read by the arbitrators that of Judge Jay's was decided to be, on the whole, the superior. There was, nevertheless a certain degree of straight-forward impartiality, and historical integrity about the work which these gen-

than to please the Whigs. So believing his work to be the best than property of the best than best tha the best, they published it, as they had a perfect right to do, though they gave, as they were compelled to do the Census in charge, in relation to that large class of in good faith, the prize according to the award. Mr. light for those who come after us.

Domestic Correspondence.

From Our Boston Correspondent.

NO. LI.

THE ARGUMENT.—Posthumous honors to the Election. The Truck and Dicker .- Where it failed and why .-Essex .- Pursuit of knowledge under difficulties .- Norfolk -The wisdom of Foolishness .- The Eleven Thousand -What became of them .- The Correspondent groweth Didactic .- He giveth good advice .- The latest Convention .- Chicken fixings and Common Doings. -The Chicken Convention.-Its Unanimity.-Free Speech .- Its success .- Its superiority over Common Memory .- Dr. William Allen .- What he said and left Attack on Rome .- Curiosities of New Org .- The

Down Ot. Committee and MM. Hago will Giradin.

The Explanation of the whole matter .- &c. &c. &c. Boston, November 22d, 1849. Ir is late in the day to be telling you of the Election, which has now been dead and buried these ten days. Howtruck and d cker," as the Taylor papers profanely deobstinacy and the stupidity of some of the Democrats and that while all the speakers were glorifying Mr. Victor fa good many of the Free Soilers prevented the success Hugo and the Protestant Pastor Coquerel for the great California is to be divided into four States, two North We hope, however, Mr. Clingman's suggestions will Union been but tolerably perfect. There seems no reason tion that both those eminent friends of Peace voted in the professions. former County it seems to have been prevented by the irreSturge, Scoble & Co., wholare of too pure eyes to sit in Con-Abolitionists must be upon the waten. They should not regard the exclusion of Slavery even from the not regard the exclusion of Slavery even from the lives and on account of his heresies, had no scrupts the lives and on account of his heresies, had no scrupts the products! Just look at the following: not regard the exclusion of Slavery even from the whole of California as an anti-Slavery triumph. It is whole of California as an anti-Slavery triumph. It is touching the assertion of the Fredom holding her own. burg A. S. Society had been applied to by the Philadel-by the Philadel-by their far-sighted wisdom, looking beyond Massachusetts vate life, who, within two or three years, was the object.

by way of education and discipline, and may tend to predent esteemed the Congress as anything more than a harmwant the animal at all) to buy it for twice its worth, because it is such a bargain. But these horses of his But the season deal of kicking, to to be civil to woom could do no harm and would look well. friends to the offices of honor and profit and yet give themselves the airs of Garrison Abolitionists all the time. And

Gallman installs to strategie for. And, if this be they discrete like books of feel books. 'Goursil' Play have been consequent of the beard of their books. 'Goursil' Play have been consequent of the beard of their books. 'Goursil' Play have been consequent of the beard of their books. 'Goursil' Play have been consequent of the beard of their books. 'Goursil' Play have been consequent of the beard of their books. 'Goursil' Play have been consequent of the beard of their books. 'Goursil' Play have been consequent of the books of their books. 'Goursil' Play have been consequent of the properties of the books of their books. 'Goursil' Play have been consequent of the properties of the books of the books of their books. 'Goursil' Play have been consequent of the properties of the books of the

It is fortunate for the cause of Right and Freedom that the Whige have not succeeded against diddings as they have (hitherto) against Palfrey. It is well that the Whige have not succeeded against diddings as they have (hitherto) against Palfrey. It is well that the words and no fearless tongue to expose any trick which the party at present dominant may attempt to play upon the anti-Slavery side of the question. But, having made a Constitutional point of it, and that having been decided against them, Texas will afford a precedent and apology for New Mexico and Santa Fe. Let Abolitionists, meanwhile, continue to sow the seed of abhorence of Slavery, as a moral and not a political question, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political question, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political guestion, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political guestion, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political guestion, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political guestion, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political guestion, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political guestion, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political guestion, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political guestion, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political guestion, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery, as a moral and not a political guestion, and they may be certain that, like the Scottag ard once of Slavery and and political control of the control of the control of the control of the contr American Delegation, he said, was unpleasantly small, consisting of but twenty-five, all toll; but he accounted for it by the fact that is the Control of the transfer of the debaucher, they have revivals of the transfer of the transfer of the debaucher, they have revivals of the transfer of the debaucher. for it by the fact that in this Country it is the Marryr Age of the Peace Cause! And, of course, it was not to be expected that a numerous database of the Peace Cause! And, of course, it was not to be expected that a numerous database country is a numerous database country. worth any of their money, is certainly a riddle worth sected that a numerous detachment of this Noble Army of cal, orthodox piety. Martyrs would take up their Cross and their line of " reh You are probably aware that Gerrit Smith has made which in default of any official statement may be re-Convention would be held on account of the Cholera. - seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. This will give a

> Next, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Allen,, of Northampton, spoke of the fraternization of the Abbé Du Guerry and the Pastor Coquerel, as the representatives of Catholicism and As to politics I find it easier to think than to sp. ak; Protestantism, and afterwards of the former gentleman did Patrick's parrot, the owl. I had reckoned so much or and Mr. Spencer, I believe, an English clergyman of the ing it good, to sanction by their names. In writing the History of the Mexican War, Judge Jay, true to him. Local to the Established Church. He also mentioned the attentions of the Mexican War, Judge Jay, true to him. History of the Mexican War, Judge Jay, true to himself, gave up nothing to party, and treated with justice both Whig and Demograts. The arbitrators it is said. both Whig and Democrats. The arbitrators, it is said,
> wished him to expunde cartain reflections and the Cartain reflections of the Standard Standar wished him to expunge certain reflections upon the former, but this was a thing which had they known him better they are the former and the contract of the former and the him better they would not have thought of asking. He declined of course of the delegates who spoke alluded to Mr. Brown's nonement is athand. The new motto of 'Fraternity' has no declined of course of the delegates who spoke alluded to Mr. Brown's nonement is athand. The new motto of 'Fraternity' has no declined of course of the delegates who spoke alluded to Mr. Brown's nonement is athand. declined, of course, and the prize went to Mr. Livermore.
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> The "rolling of the Convention of the Prize went to Mr. Livermore."
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> The "rolling of the Convention of the Prize went to Mr. Livermore." The "political" character of the work, to which the Register's correspondent alludes, and sneare at, consists in this—that it is not partizan; and that with many good people in Massachusetts is to be not respectable as well.
>
> The "political" character of the work, to which the Convention, as far as the Delegation from this country was concerned. It was not gratifying to from this country was concerned. It was not gratifying to see gentlemen, doubtless, to have had the wind taken out of their sails, in public and in private, by a ronaway of their sails, in But the story goes still farther: The Committee of French which was presented to the American Delegates by bought voters at a dollar a head; the richest man got the the Peace Society judged by a higher standard than their English brethren and concluded with an account of office. This is indeed a Model Republic! the arbitrators, and deemed it to be no fault in Judge
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> Jay's Essay that its aim was to tell the truth rather
>
> Jay's Essay that its aim was to tell the truth rather

ntroduced to the Meeting and received with considerable own part in the matter. I close this con pplause. Mr. Burritt took a survey of the progress of the fear of whipping myself in the face. Peace Cause from 1815 to the Paris Congress, and was of pinion that it had been advancing in a Geometrical Ratio Il the time. This he saw in the Peace Convention in London of 1843, and then in that at Brussels in 1848, and then in the crowning mercy of the Paris Congress. The countenance given to the first by Members of Parliament, he opening to the second of the Palace of the Prime Min Conventions .- Mr. Webster's geese .- The goose and the ster of Belgium and the Notabilities there assembled, and golden eggs .- Peace Meetings in Tremont Temple .- finally the friendly reception extended to the Delegates by The Correspondent THAR .- Colonel Quincy in the Chair. the French Government, seemed to him signs of great accel -Commendable liberality towards fighting men -Mr. eration. These things he thought should encourage the timid Walker .- The Palgrimage of Paris .- The Army of friends of Peace. The long martyrdom of the American Peace Society had at last received a Cro rn of Glory in Marlyrs .-- Rev. Dr. Allen .-- Fraternization .-- Brown's this world. The Sorrows of my Lord Plumb Cake were reception forgotten .- Natural but erroneous lapse of swallowed up in Victory. If these things seem to be ominous of the speedy coming of the Reign of Peace, Mr. unsaid .- Mr. Clarke .- Mr. Burrell .- The Geometri Burritt will have enough of them He need flave no fear fied their profession relative to the labor of freemen cal Ratio .- Sorrows of My Lord Plumb cake .- The is to the success of the Frankfort Congress, as long as and slaves. He ought to have retracted the charge al-Correspondent's Improvement .- Hugo, Coquerel and the Philanthropy can be combined with Half-Price, and a cheap trip of pleasure erected into a Virtne.

I have already overpassed my usual limits, but I must nake one or two remarks by way of Improvement to my Discourse on this text. And, first, it is to be noted that he condition precedent of the Meeting, the agreement that thinks that construction renders the clause quoted " no allusion should be made t - European politics! Of what value should we esteem an Anti Slavery Convention which litself, or the records of the convention which adopted could be held at Charleston, S. C., in the City Hall, and it, or the testimony of the Committee which reported ntertained by Mr Calhoun and Mr MacDuffie, on condiion that nothing should be said about American Slavery ! Would Mr. Burritt think such a Convention a step in a Would Mr. Burritt think steri a Contestion Secondly, mitted, let him do so. Unless ne does this, I note that Geometrical Ratio of Anti-Slavery Progression Secondly, in candor bound to retract his accusation. He may which they certainly might have commanded, had their words they were speaking for Peace, they omitted to men but should cease to charge us with infidelity to our own that they sincerely abhor his wickedness; which is to be pressible thrist for knowledge of the leading Free Soilers vention with Garrison, or to act with him against Slavery, by their far-sighted wisdom, looking beyond Massachusetts vate life, who, within two or three years, was the object statements respecting facts, principles, positions, optiy their far-sighted wisdom, looking beyond massachuseus vale life, who, within two of the young wife of a criminal process for the seduction of the young wife nions and measures. Otherwise the whole subject will those beatific ones, when, according to John Van Buren, of his most intimate friend, under aggravating circumstanare the way for a Northern and Anti-Slavery party, which less humbug, which could make no impression on the war. swered them with the directness and explicitness I de-

Letter from Phi.

and proper benevolence, than a pestilence is to proper benevolence, the proper benevolence is to proper benevolence, the proper benevolence is to proper benevolence, the proper benevolence is to proper benevolence. The proper benevolence is to proper benevolence, the proper benevolence is to proper benevolence in the proper benevolence is to proper bene

And he announced a Convention for next year at Frankfort new complexion to the Free Church. Whether the cause leave others to judge. Still let every man's conscience de

The Rev. Dr. William Alleu, of Northampton, next de- but it is time to devise. Several years since quite a num ivered a written discourse, in which he recapitulated the articulars which had been already twice told, with all the praying for the dissolution of the Union; yet very many Livermore got the \$500, but the world got a History of unction and self-complacency of the Pulpit. He did not who signed that petition supported Briggs and the Whig the Mexican War which puts that question in the right mention his attempt to save the character of the American ticket and will do so till the real Abolitionists form a party Peace men from the charge of Ultraism, which had the ef- Our people will vote; they would die almost if they did fect of eliciting the fact that the English and French are far not. A Yankee is a voting animal; that is all that distin doubt that it is, in the main, true. It is alike honorable to Judge Jay and the Committee of the Peace Socate the North from the imputation of sustaining Slavery, step. So long as Abolitionists are disorganized and disor nor of the triumphant manner in which his positions were gantzers, there will be no great accessions to their causarned and he routed ignominiously by Brown, the escaped Ohio has begon the amendment. Let Garrison, Burleigh, slave. But Brown had studied constitutional law at the H. C. Wright and a dozen others go through that State and eet of Southern Gamaliel, and carried his Diploma plainly there would be hope; the Emancipation Engine would be rritten upon his back, so that he was necessarily a better set alread a long piece, and the river States would show udge of it than any Doctor of Divinity in the land, few of from the great Lakes, and re-echo upon the great Border unge of it than any Doctor of Divinity that the words whom have enjoyed his advantages. After a f.w words rom the Rev. James F. Clarke, Elihu Burritt, Esq. was casier to tell what should be done, than it is to do one.

> Cannot the Syracuse Convention be held so that embers of the Electic Medical Society can attend both neetings?

Communications.

FREE PRODUCE. REPLY TO "ALPHA"NO II.

FRIEND GAY :- My friend " Alpha" considerably relaxes the vigor of his accusation against the members which I do not grant except pro tempore for the sake of of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for having falsitogether, and acknowledged that the Society's Declaraion does not set forth total abstinence from slave-labor products as an indispensable Anti-Slavery duty. But therefore they who buy those products are responsible he still insists that the Declaration means a great deal one of the speakers alluded to the observable fact, indeed more than my construction of the language admits, and mere puerility." If he can prove by the Declaration it, or the subsequent action under it, that the clause in question was intended to mean more than I have adcall our real position "a mere puerility" if he pleases, diminish the slaveholder's wealth but only to coavince his

" Alpha" seems not to be pleased with my summing up his accusation in two distinct charges, and then askciently attend to the moral considerations set forth in ais factor, every sort of goods obtained in exchange for

this a fact, or a fiction? I pronounce it a sheer fiction, pool, on a quantity of lines, or broadcloth, or cultery, be both a slave and a provision that a man can

It cut its own throat: 'There!' quoth he, with a smile, 'Goes England's commercial prosperity.''

Goes England's commercial prosperity of the Whigs, only that in their the political prosperity of the Whigs, only that in their any such contingency, our sister States, similarly affects, he satire is heightened by the poor creature's cutting its throat in an attempt to swim up Salt River outting its throat in an attempt to swim up Salt River outting its throat in an attempt to swim up Salt River in the position of the Union and the best in any such contingency our common rights.

Having a tendency to excluse older, or when business is not very driving, a popular revivalist is set at work. He arouses a great deal of contrition for certain sins, and the penitent constitution for certain sins, and the penitent contingency, our sister States, similarly affected, he invited to unite with us in general convention for certain sins, and the penitent contingency, our sister States, similarly affected, he invited to unite with us in general convention for certain sins, and the penitent contingency, our sister States, similarly affected, he invited to unite with us in general convention for certain sins, and the penitent contingency our sister States, similarly affected, he invited to unite with us in general convention for certain sins, and the penitent contingency our sister States, similarly affected, he invited to unite with us in general convention for certain sins, and the penitent contingency our sister States, similarly affected, he invited to unite with us in general convention for certain sins, and the penitent contingency of contrition for certain sins, and the penitent contingency of contrition for certain sins, and the penitent contingency of contrition for certain sins, and the penitent contributed a couple of specimens of gense. first from the preacher to certain women of the congrega- murder would comprehend all. Whether he kicked or wholly a morel issue, lastead of a pecanicry one in whi

NOVEMBER 29, 184 LAVERT DIANDARD.

Last evening a Public Meeting was held by the American the interceded to the men, and thence operates in Just so slaveholding. It is man-stealing Drotter than the company of the compa erchangeably.

This is neither abusing nor caricaturing. I stand ready at the bar of the divine moral law a capital crime—a This is neither abusing nor caricaturing. I stand ready with proof. And further; the moral influence of a revival with proof. And further influence of a reviva quent incidence. which by taking the man from himself and reducing him to a chartel, renders the cotton, rice, &c. which from him. To talk, then, of the cotton, rice, &c. which from him. To talk, the forced to help produce, being the state, tike a perversion of language—an absurdity stolen goods, is a substraint of things. This is further evident from in the nature of these stolen goods, so called, were all restored to the slave, not one fraction of them could be his property so long as he remained a stave. And even if the master should consent to let his slave have the disposal of them, to use for his sole personal enjoyment still holding him a slave, he would be none the less a thief, a man stealer, how much scover less an oppressor Have we not heard of slaveholders exempting their fa. worite female slaves from all ordinary drudgery, and giving them the most sumptuous treatment? Is such giving them the sainful than that which raises cotton, rice and sugar for sale, by driving labor out of its vicims with a whip? Now " Alpha" knows very well that no man can be

both a slave and a proprietor of goods at the same time Yet he gravely assumes that the slaves are proprietors Yet he gravely shey are forced to help produce. Just hear him: "The right of man to the products of his labor is coeval with the creation of the species." Planting himself on this paramount right, the slave nav well say to the usurper of his powers of labor-With these powers a good God has given me a part of his fair earth on which to exert them, and you have chosen to fix that part here. This sugar, this cotton, this corn is mine." This is very pretty rhetoric, but not the soundest logic. Suppose the slave should plan imself on his " paramount right" and begin to hold orth with this rhetorical flourish; how far would he occed before being knocked down, kicked and flogged or his temerity? And what if he should fight for his paramount right," or run away to enjoy it? Why hen he would find the whole army, navy, militia, ju isprudence, civil authority and loyal citizenship of the Inited States against him, not excepting now and then Free Producer, some of whom can confederate with daveholders as co-governing voters of the Federal Union, though their consciences will not allow them to nake use of slave labor products! Such is the condiion of " Alpha's " ficticious proprietor and claimant of tolen goods. It is this same legal nonentity, this chattel personal of the manthief, who, without law, without public opinion in his favor, without his own soul or oody, without one recognized right of a human propri etor, and against the force and arms of a mighty nation, may well plead before the usurper and the usurp er's citizen confederates, his " paramount right" to all the cotton, corn, sugar, and tobacco he has been forced to help produce. It is he, of whose stolen goods we hypocritical disunion Abolitionists of New England. are the guilty receivers, more guilty than slaveholders And it is this same ficticious claimant who cannot be indemnified with anything else but just the clothing on our backs, the rice on our platters, and the rags in our bags! These he cannot come and reclaim by due process of law, nor hold, if our smitten consciences should impel us to go and lay them at his feet !! It surpasses my comprehension how people of sense can gravely take up such fallacies as these, and spend years in reiterating against devoted Abolitionists the high sounding but atterly groundless accusation, that they are receivers f stolen goods, because, for the necessary purposes of ife, they buy, honestly pay for, and peaceably consume articles of food and clothing partly produced by means of slave labor. I consider Alpha's first charge ex-CHARGE II. You supply the slaveholder with money

which is his sovereign motive for continuing a manthief. Without stopping to contest the question whether money is the ruling motive of the slaveholder, lespatch, I will admit that in the ordinary course of trade, the accused do aid in supplying the slaveholder with money. And now what of this? Our accuses slleges that if the slaveholder could get no money for his slave products he would forthwith free his slaves for the continuance of Slavery; since it is in their power to withhold its " life-blood, MONEY."

In looking over what " Alpha " has said on this point find so many conflicting positions assumed, that I an uite at a loss bow to understand him. In one place e would seem to argue, that so long as the slaveholde can possibly obtain money for his slave products he wil certainly continue a slaveholder whatever other means may be employed to abolish Slavery. In anothe he makes it no part of the purpose of Free Producers t done by withholding the moral encouragement given to lavery by the purchasing of its products. At the sam

16 No higher aid can be furnished to the slaveholde

than to accomplish the motive which he has for slave olding. This motive is to make something from th abor of his slaves for sale. "I will steal a man," say the slaveholder, " if I can sell the product of his lator. Steal him, then, 33 says the buyer, in the expressive lar guage of his conduct, "here is your money." Again That money-gelling is vital to Slavery, and its chimotive as well as nourishment > c cannot doubt " " Sh very is to be regarded as a great business system, to which money, be it heart or and, is blood and lungs." Now fe the contrary. " It is not a motive of the friend of free lab TO DIMINISH THE WEALTH of the s'oucholder, though I may feel it his duty not to increase it through a median which will sustain him in slaveholding.' A soft diclaimer of the very thing before contended for ! Again Neither does he desire to starve the slaveholder in emancipation," &c. Again. "That buying other good of the slaveholder, his agents and allies, than the good of Slavery, does as much patronize and sustain Slaver "Alpha" to pay the slaveholder five hundred dollar CHARGE 1. You are receivers of stolen goods. Is clear profit, through his agent in New York or Live

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDAKD.

Itempting to starve or cripple him in his pecuniary inthe charge I have sufficiently refuted:

That charge I have sufficiently refuted:

That charge I have sufficiently refuted:

The charge I have sufficient tory positions it is unnecessary for me to pursue this

wish now to notice some of the very extraordinary questions. In Ass. I, he tacitly admits that the tion; yet insists that all the proceeds rightfully ben Ans. IV. he says,-" Neither in common law noris

nmon law, but have some ideas of natural justice and lpha" here asserts. It is plain enough to me that a ought to have the right to reclaim the identical ng stolen from him, if he choose the same rather than en remain uninjured, or are reclaimable except in cane, or book, stolen from me, which eas of natural justice and practicability that I am curi s for authority.

ns innocent of the wrong originally done, it ceases to ses, and is thenceforth to be regarded accordingly. his is the case with the land on which I reside, and e cotton clothing on my person-whatever former an or the African, can be made out. And if any one hould now dispossess me of these articles, under preat of reclaiming stolen property, I should consider it n act of robbery; everything which "Alpha" has aid to the contrary notwithstanding.

In Ans. V. It is asserted that " the thing stolen nev

In Ans. VI. Alpha places the use of slave products in ne same category with prize-goods taken in war by cateers, or those brought into market by pirates. ut this is assuming too much. The analogy fails in ne essential point of primary proprietorship. The pri ateer and pirate actually rob bona fide proprietors those so deeming themselves, and so recognized by all nankind. But the slave is no proprietor at all, while a lave. He cannot be one. He does not deem himself ave been stolen, nor was he their sole pr an he reclaim them if he would, nor would they go ino his possession if restored. The claim set up for him s wholly a metaphysical, constructive and impracticade one. This makes the difference between the two ases, and it is a radical difference, which " Alpha" ught not to have overlooked. These false analogies and unwarantable assumptions greatly mystify subjects f this nature, and cannot be too carefully excluded

In Ans. VII, Which should have explicitly stated whether the principle, on which total abstinence from dave-labor products is made a duty, is one of universal application, I find the following indefinite proposition: ed by as strong a violation of the moral law as the goods holder; and while, also, I am fully of the opinion that holder; and while, also, I am fully of the opinion that holder; Senate, declared that under the operation of the slave system. Dut who is to judge of all these conditionalities? And what if the sin involved is not quite so rank as that of Slavery? In that case there is no obligation to abstain from the products contaminated, is there? I solice to this sort of morality which runs out into extreme scruples in spots, and sets forth no settled principles are ranked and frequently recurring testimony against. treme scruples in spots, and sets forth no settled principles applications and sets for the sets of the sets ciples applicable to ordinary cases. It is thus that pectits abominations. When this is done without dogmaple cat sugar, manufactured by means of the Hill Coolies in the West Indies, and wear linen from Ireland, and conduct are otherwise in keeping with the moral shall adjourn to meet again during the coming winter, at wrung from the sinews of the half-paid, half-starved sensibility thus indicated, I shall venerate it just as I the call of said committee. peasantry, and use hemp and iron wrought by the seris of Russia, without the balf-paid, half-starved do celibacy or poverty, when voluntarily practised for This is ed to prepare an abstract of the minutes of the Convention a New England Abolitionist, however otherwise devoted and uncompression. This is and uncompression the least unensiness; but look upon righteousness, and human redemption's sake. This is for publication, to be signed by its officers; and, after a for publication, to be signed by its officers; and, after a for publication, to be signed by its officers; and, after a for publication of the Church for its grand uncompression. and uncompromising, as a hypocrite, and really guiltier " Alpha " again. one direction, and so casy in another, with the reverence demanded for them. If is in because my moral

but that he was right provided the institution were itself right, in surrounding it by all the support of his com-As every one will be his own judge whether his insti-tutions are to the form of the content of mercial influence." Then the old example, of no dealtutions are "right," it follows that every sect, party doubt natural to a certain stamp of minds, but it is neither Christ-like week and people of California. The Society then adjourned to meet at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M. evil with evil, it renders the case worse, costs more than it comes to, and winds up in the mutual proffer of the two parties. In itself, of which he is the real proprietor, or proprietor's agent, and which you design to put to a proper which were continued with unabsted interest until the close which were conti

over him all the good influence of which he is suscepti-

sounsel to others. Of course, it does not interfere with my natural right, or general duty to give preference of patronage to any person or class of persons who I believe ought to receive it for the encouragement of their good endeavors in behalf of our common humanity.

In relation to "Alpha's" extract from the letter n questions. In Jan. Alpha's "extract from the letter of weight fully owns the houses, lands, stock and Hon. J. E. Morse of Louisiana, I have only to say, that it weighs nothing in the determination of this question. It only shows how ingenious a shift the slaveholder can g to the slave. "Whatever facilities," says he, "the make to ease his own conscience, by insinuating that others are more guilty for not starving him into an reing party has the paramount right." Will he abandonment of his iniquity, than he is for persisting in it against all the distance of justice this is, and where he learns in it against all the distance of justice this is, and where he learns in it against all the distance of justice this is, and where he learns in it against all the distance of justice this is. ongs to him notating the property of him notating in it against all the diotates of divine law, and the cries of outraged nature. of outraged nature. If every slaveholder in this slave-

holding confederacy should write just such a letter, the Ass. IV. he says, who is a sold white just such a letter, the whole would weigh nothing. For every one of them mon sense could a final description of the most sacre would know that he was suggesting a scheme, which in obligation to regard and treat as criminals all who practice. the thing stelen." I am not well read in treatises on the very nature of things never could command unanimity enough in the civilized world to accomplish its osnmon law, but have do not accord at all with what tensible object, but would prove to the slaveholding interest a capital device for busying the Abolitionists, absorbing up their attention, and diverting them from measures really fatal to "the peculiar institution."does he care for anything else. If I had fears, and at the same time afford them abundant scheme. amusement. The only wonder with me is, that men of 3. Resolved. That inasmuch as the doctrine of immediate from slaveholders as good capital for his cause. The more endorsers he gets from that quarter, the less confidence will New England Abolitionists have in his favorite "staff of accomplishment." They are not accustomed to confide much in measures for the Abolition 4. Resolved, That the result of the emancipation of 900.

ne, nor was ever in possession of the goods alleged to or body of persons, whom I believed to be honestly and

goods, that it is a sin per se to use them, and trade amalgamation rests wholly on the slaveholder and his abetto the slaveholder, because it will keep him a slave- ter and apologist.

Fraternally yours, ADIN BALLOU.

of the convention. The committee reported for President by Dr. Walter Channing, or Boston, who added further facts marking our progress, and commenting with sat-facts marking our progress, and commenting with sat-facts of Plattekill and Alanson Thorn of Stanford; for Stanford of Plattekill and Alanson Thorn of Mappingers Falls and adoption of an Anti-Slavany State Constitution of the Posed to their institutions. This nort of warfare is no doubt natural to accepted and unani-S. S. Foster stated that the object of the meeting was

game altogether beneath enlarged and noble souls.—

To the advancement of the cause. He was appointed: Frederick Douglass; C. C. Burleigh, was appointed: Frederick Douglass; C. C. Burleigh, moved that a Business Committee be appointed to prepare was appointed: Frederick Douglass; C. C. Burleigh, George L. Clarke, Rev. Martin Cheney, Mary R. Clarke, George L. Clarke, Rev. Martin Cheney, Mary R. Clarke, George L. Clarke, Rev. Martin Cheney, Mary R. Clarke, George L. Clarke, Rev. Martin Cheney, Mary R. Clarke, Rev. Martin Cheney, M

wiser and better man than he you will not fall to exert the proceedings of the convention: you could do in at-

cate, which contains some of the "beauties" of colonizaour consideration :

of prejudice, the friends of oppression, and the enemies of humanity; Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the Congress of the United States to make an appropriation to send all the colonizationists to the land of their foreighters. Will you give this resolution a consideration.

I remain an enemy to colonization, Nov. 9. 1849.

The following resolutions were presented by the Business ommittee and others, and, after discussion, were adopt-

slaveholding is a sin of the highest magnitude, necessarily nvolving a violation of every commandment of the living God: and that we are therefore under the most sacred or approve it, and to demand, as the only lawful remedy the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all th enslaved.

2. Resolved, That the American Colonization Society is And I have no doubt it would delight the slaveholders Africa, by perpetuating the social and civil disabilities unto see all the Abolitionists giving themselves up, for a der which they suffer here, is a gross violation of their nageneration, to the scheme proposed by the Hon. J. E. tural rights; and that adherence to the righteous doctrine Morse, as the only certain and unexceptionable method of immediate and unconditional emancipation of necessiof abolishing Slavery. It would entirely relieve their ty implies uncompromising hostility to the colonization

of Slavery, which are warmly recommended by the patriarchs of the plantation. They remember the fable of the cat rolled in meal, which was only the more dangerous the less she seemed like herself.

4. Resolved, That the result of the emancipation of soc. 000 slaves in the British West India Islands, proves conclusively that immediate emancipation is not only "right." but eminently "safe and practicable."

5. Resolved, That, in the language of the Rev. Dr. Young,

freemen rather than that of slaves, what I mean by vious moral sequence, sophisticated their consciences, lowcontrolle expediency in such cases, and what are "the red the tone of their testimony, led them to tamper with qualifying conditions and contingencies which form justice. They excluded the third or the robber who hap-

their apologist. Such is my ground, such the range their apologist. Such is my ground, such the range of their apologist. Such is my ground, such the range their apologist. Such is my ground, such the range of their apologist. Such is my ground, such the range of the arth; then was descent sectional contest be pushed to extremible the properties of the earth; then was descent sectional contest be pushed to extremely an amalgamation and all years between, and all years between your political associates in the South, should the prevent sent sectional contest be pushed to extremely the and journed to evening. The Society of Mississippi, you will observe, both the duty, and such some of the qualifying conditions which duty, and such some of the qualifying conditions which duty, and such some of the qualifying conditions which duty, and such some of the qualifying conditions which duty, and such some of the qualifying conditions which duty, and such some of the qualifying conditions will observe, both the duty, and such some of the qualifying conditions will observe, both the duty, and such some of the qualifying conditions.

The meeting the adjourned to evening. The Society of the whole State that appointed hour, Resolutions was also passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That this Society offer, the warmest expressions is always and feelings of the whole State. However it says possibly be elsewhere, I can assure your political associates in the South beat sent sectional co Finally, I wish to be distinctly understood on the subject of abstinence from slave-labor products, as a practice by itself. While I deny in toto that those products are, in any proper sense of the term, "stolen ducts are, in any proper sense of the term, "stolen is rapidly bleaching out the complexion of the slaves, and that it

do celibacy or poverty, when voluntarily practised for ed to prepare an abstract of the minutes of the Convention a New England 11 the least uneasiness; but look upon a New England 11 these form to meet again at the call of the Committee.

AMass Convention of the opponents of American Slave.

In Ans. XIV, "Alpha" says,—"The Memphis merchant acted naturally in buying his goods of those friendly to the Southern system. We do not perceive but that be observed that a control of the opponents of American Slave.

AMass Convention of the opponents of American Slave. Chanics' Hall, Providence, on Wednesday morning, chanics' Hall, Providence, on Wednesday and Thursday, the lath at 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday and Thursday, the late and lott of Royallock and the Society, and Wm. B. Serrington was chosen Secretary pro ty, and Wm. B. Serrington was chosen Secretary pro the motion, Edward Hallock, of Milton, was appointed the C. C. Burleigh opened the discussions by a for-On motion, Edward Hallock, or Million, was appointed tem. C. C. Burleigh opened the discussions by a for-Chritman pro tem., and Mathew Parrington, of Wappin- cible speech upon the past progress and present stand-The Chair appointed John L. Haight, S. S. Foster, ThoChair appointed John L. Haight, S. S. Foster, Thomilter to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the convention. The committee reported for President of the convention. The committee reported for President forth marking any progress.

the two parties—" if you'll be civil, I will." It is a game altogether beauty and supported to devise means for the advancement of the parties appointed to prepare to devise means for the advancement of the cause. He game altogether beauty is a property of the following persons. esolutions for the consideration and action of the convenmoved that a Business Committee.

Trade with any man who is independent enough to express his honest convictions of dissent from your own, and manly enough to not to be offended at your doing the states.

George L. Clarke, Rev. Martin Cheney, Mary R. Clarke, James Sisson, John L. Clarke, James Sisson, Joh Hallock were appointed such committee.

A large number of citizens were in attendance to take friend, charging the Society with treating Unitarians friend, charging the Society with treating Unitarians

of the convention.

The following communication from a colored man in falem, N. J. was accepted and ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the convention:

To the President and members of the A. S. Convention, To the President and members of the A. S. Conve user, and which you design to put to a proper which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. Mr. Cheney gave a nearly greening which were continued with unabated interest and it. reaswer for his own iniquities,—only taking care not to fellowship or approve him therein. If you are really a wilser and better pass that therein. If you are really a superson of the convention:

On the convention of the conven

thought of disbanding the organization. He vindicated people, we earnestly recommend to all Abelitionists to abstant from the products of Slave Labor, and prefer the products. But it is now proposed to adopt the policy of excluding the product of the Letter just read, stain from the products of Slave Labor, so lar as is practicable. and rejoiced that on its platform no distinction of sect, the section of section Universalists, Quakers, and men of every other sect stood together as men and Abolitionists. After some have consequently no right to hinder him from doing so, informal and incidental discussion between Messrs. Cheney, Ray Potter and C. C. Burleigh, Mr. C. continued his remarks at some length, denouncing the Colonization laws which cannot rightfully be obeyed, it follows that Society, and appealing to every Abolitionist by his love the provision of the American Constitution which requires the slave, the country and humanity, to continue the the giving up of the runaway to his master ought never to

ritation of thorough uncompromising Anti-Slavery principles, until we have an Anti-Slavery Congress, an Anti-Slavery Literature, an Anti-Slavery Press and Pulpit and Church, and an Anti-Slavery Nation-until the last vestige of Slavery is swept from the earth. The Business Committee reported the resolutions

numbered 1 and 2 which were accepted for discussion. the best of our ability, as opportunity offers, help the fugi The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary. A Finance Committee, consisting of the following

persons was appointed : Thomas Davis, Daniel Mitchell, D. B. Harris, C. M. Burleigh and F. Douglass. After further remarks by F. Douglass, C. C. Burleigh,

the Business Committee by some stranger was read. cred and precious rights of our fellow-men. C. C. Burleigh spoke at length in support of resolution 9. Resolved, Therefore, that while the Constitution re-"Alpha's" shrewdness should regard such hollow talk indunced in support of sence, we have no right to promise and unconditional emancipation is the only righteous doctrine and inasmuch as the doctrine of immediate and unconditional emancipation is the only righteous doctrine and inasmuch as it is always safe and practicable to do right now, all attempts to remove the figure and inasmuch as the doctrine of immediate against Slavery. C. L. Remond followed in support of sence, we have no right to promise and unconditional emancipation is the only righteous doctrine, and inasmuch as it is always safe and practicable to growing Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country, and of oright now, all attempts to remove the urging an increase of Anti-Slavery zeal and action. George Bradburn supported resolution No. 1, and op-Union with Slaveholders,"

hope to succeed without adopting the policy of availability. He declared the purpose of the people of color the same position. to remain in the country, whether well or ill-treated, 12. Resolved, That to take this position is to renounce thinable exceptions" to the general rule.

1. I should insist that the articles purporting to be free labor products were really such. They must have been produced by actual freemen, whose treatment and composition described by actual freemen, whose treatment and composition described by actual freemen, whose treatment and composition described by actual freemen, whose treatment and composition is to renduct in all their present and never go to Liberia, and appealed to the whites—all giance to the Constitution; to withdraw from the present to so treat them as to secure their friendship and symptoms and never go to Liberia, and appealed to the whites—all giance to the Constitution; to withdraw from the present to so treat them as to secure their friendship and symptoms and never go to Liberia, and appealed to the whites—all giance to the Constitution; to withdraw from the present to so treat them as to secure their friendship and symptoms and never go to Liberia, and appealed to the whites—all giance to the Constitution; to withdraw from the present to so treat them as to secure their friendship and symptoms and never go to Liberia, and appealed to the whites—all giance to the Constitution; to withdraw from the present to so treat them as to secure their friendship and symptoms and never go to Liberia, and appealed to the whites—all giance to the Constitution; to withdraw from the present their friendship and symptoms and never go to Liberia, and appealed to the whites—all giance to the Constitution; to withdraw from the present their friendship and symptoms and never go to Liberia, and appealed to the whites—all giance to the Constitution; to withdraw from the present their friendship and symptoms and never go to Liberia, and appealed to the whites—all giance to the Constitution; to withdraw from the present their friendship and symptoms and never go to Liberia, and appealed to the whites—all giance to the Constitution; to withdraw from the present their friendship and symptoms and never go to Liberia, and appe

The resolutions upon the Constitution and Union,

ed for want of time.

At a late hour in the evening the Society adjourned sine die and its members and friends separated gratified and createful for the pleasant and profitable opportunities.

H. S. FOOTE. fied and grateful for the pleasant and profitable opportunity they had enjoyed for communion with each other and labor for their common cause.

The meetings were well attended throughout, and during both evenings the large Hall was crowded to overflowing with an audience whose interest in the disenssion was manifested by a quiet and continued attention until the hour of adjournment.

C. M. BURLEIGH, Secretary pro tem.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. Resolved, That while we gratefully acknowledge and resice at the wide-spread influence of our views and principles, as evinced in the general tone of the Northern political press, and the professions of the political parties, we still feel deeply impressed with the necessity and imporance of continuing to operate upon the public mind by Slavery truck.

tion by the people of California, in which Slavery is forever prohibited.

6 Resolved, That inasmuch as the slaveholder has no right to keep his slaves in bondage, and therefore that the slave has a right to escape to freedom if he can, and we or to help retake and re-enslave him : and as we have no

cupture and re-enslavement of the escaping bondman, no to promise support or obedience to the Constitution while

8 Resolved, That we have no right to aid or promise to aid in putting down by bloody violence an insurrection of the slaves for freedom; because if it be right to fight in the Constitution.

In a word, if the Government should adopt the policy solution friend of the slave, but a wicked scheme of the and Ray Potter, the Society adjourned to meet again in slaveholder; that the attempt of its upholders to expatriate the evening. and Ray Potter, the Society adjourned to meet again in the evening.

Evening.—The Society met as adjourned, Daniel Mitchell in the Chair. Resolution No. 4, handed in to

No. 1, affirming the necessity of the Anti-Slavery agi-tation, to keep up the tone of the political movement against Slavery. C. L. Remond followed in support of lence, we have no right to premise and will not promise

growing Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country, and urging an increase of Anti-Slavery zeal and action. in proportion to its extent, we cannot rightfully invest the slaveholder with political power in proportion to the numbe of the resolution avowing the doctrine of "No ber of their slaves; and therefore we cannot rightfully sustain, or promise to sustain, the Constitution while it gives the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States a representation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States are presentation in Congress for three-fitths of the slave States are presentation in Congress for three-fitths of Columbia, I will simply say, that waiving all controlled by the slave States are presentation in Congress for three-fitths of Columbia, I will simply say, that waiving all controlled by the slave States are presentation in Congress for three-fitths of Columbia, I will simply say, that waiving all controlled by the slave States are presentation in Congress for three-fitths of Columbia, I will simply say, that waiving the slave States are presentation in Congress for three-fitths of Colum posed the resolution avowing the doctrine of "No ber of their slaves; and therefore we cannot rightfully sus-

The continue of the work of the continue of th the human race. And if any of the accused, whose defence I have been attempting, refuse to do as much as fence I have been attempting, refuse to do as much as I have here avowed my willingness to do, I shall not be I have here avowed my willingness to do, I shall not be their apologist. Such is my ground, such the range of what I call an honorable expediency under a general of what I call an honorable expediency under a general of what I call an honorable expediency under a general contraction of their apologist. Such is my ground, such the range of what I call an honorable expediency under a general contraction of their apologist. Such is my ground, such the range of what I call an honorable expediency under a general contraction of their apologist. Such is my ground, such the range of what I call an honorable expediency under a general contraction of their apologist. Such is my ground, such the range of what I call an honorable expediency under a general contraction of their policies. In the section of the contraction of

freel justified in expressing a concurrent opinion.

I had the honor of addressing, a few days since, in-

Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.

Reply of Mr. Clingman to Mr. Foote. CITY OF WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1849.

DEAR SIR-Yours of the 10th instant has been re-DEAR SIR—1 ours of the 10th instant has been re-ceived, in which you ask my own views, as well as my opinion as to what will be the course of the South in either of the contingencies referred to. Your position as a representative of one of the States, and the consi-deration than your recognity. leration due you personally, merit alike a prompt re-

y. Having on former occasions given my views in detail Having on former occasions given my with reference to the whole subject, it is not necessary for me to do so at this time. I proceed, therefore, to give you simply the general results of my reflections.

The Federal Government, because it is the government of the United States, is the trustee and agent for all the States and their citizens. Every power, therewell knowing that for all the Anti-Slavery action we have superscriptions of the parties, we are indepted whelly to the earnest and fearless proclamation of radical Anti-Slavery truk.

In the earnest and fearless proclamation of radical Anti-Slavery truk.

In the earnest and fearless proclamation of radical Anti-Slavery truk.

In the earnest and fearless proclamation of radical Anti-Slavery truk.

In the earnest and fearless proclamation of radical Anti-Slavery truk.

In the earnest and fearless proclamation of radical Anti-Slavery truk.

In the earnest and the voice of the living speaker—fore, which it can rightfully exercise, it must of necestics in the searly, that all articles now in preparation may be sent in season, and that the friends of the Cause may the more conveniently make their arrangements. Ladies intending to furnish a table are requested to give notice of the same as practicable for the benefit of all parties to it. The time season, and that the friends of the Cause may the more conveniently make their arrangements. Ladies intending to furnish a table are requested to give notice of the same as practicable for the benefit of all the States, being the common procure of the conveniently make their arrangements. Ladies intending to furnish a table are requested to give notice of the same as practicable for the benefit of all parties to it. The in season, and that the friends of the Cause may the more conveniently make their arrangements. Ladies intending to the conveniently make their arrangements. to the earnest and fearless proclamation of radical AntiSlavery truth.

2. Resolved, That we hail with sincere gratification the recent cheering intelligence of the adoption of a Constitution by the people of California, in which Slavery is forsever prohibited.

3. Resolved, That there is ample power under the Constitution of the United States to work the overthrow of Slavery, and that while we should unlessitatingly prefer a disvery, and that while we should unlessitatingly prefer a disvery truth.

3. Resolved, That there is ample power under the Constitution of the United States to work the overthrow of Slavery, and that while we should unlessitatingly prefer a disvery, and that while we should unlessitatingly prefer a disvery truth. solution of the Union to the continuance of the slave systems, we see no necessity for a resort to this dire attembetive, but firmly believe that Slavery will be finally abolished by the co-operation of the friends of Freedom both North and South 4. Resolved, That we regard the institution of American Slavery as belonging in its origin to the most barbarous ages, —a relic of the most abominable form of war; (and that whatever hopes and aspirations we may indulge in teference to the bettering of our social, political and religious condition aside from the Anti-Slavery platform of action) we hold and believe that through the instrumentality of the United States Government and the American tality of the United States Government and the American solution of the united States Government and the American solution of the united States Government and the American solution of the United States Solutions of the united states Government and the American solution of the United States Government and the American solution of the United States Solutions of the United States Government and the American solution of the United States Government and the American solution of the United States Solutions of the United States Solutions of the United States Solutions of the United States of the Union still maintain the institution of the Government the Government the Government of the Union still maintain the institution of Slavery. It is obvious, therefore, that the Government of Gountry with Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Maps, Engra views of its principals, require it. But fifteen of the Government the Government of the Union still maintain the institution of the Government of the Union still maintain the institution of the Government of the Union still maintain the institution of the Government of the Union still maintain the institution of the Government of the Union still maintain the institution of the Government of the Union still maintain the institution of the Government of the Union still maintain the institution of the Gover

But it is now proposed to adopt the policy of excluding slaveholders, as such, from all the territory of the United States. This would be an entire revolution in the action of the Government—a revolution which could not occur without a total violation of the spirit and essence of the Constitution. Since those citizens who do not own slaves are permitted to occupy every part of the territory of the Union, it has been doubted by many whether the Government can rightfully exclude slavewhether the Government can rightfully exclude slave-holders from any portion of the common property. But even if there should be a power to divide the public territory, for convenience, between the two classes, it is perfectly clear that there can be no right to exclude one class entirely. I have therefore said that I should regard such an exclusion as being as great a violation of the Constitution as the Government could possibly commit. But even if this action should be viewed simpommit. But even if this action solution the wed sim-ply as an enormous abuse of power, it would be not the less objectionable. The Government has unlimited powers in relation to the establishment of Post Offices throughout the Union. If, however, it were to with-draw all the Post Offices from the slaveholding States.

on the ground that the citizens of those States were not worthy of the countenance and aid of the Government, we should have as much reason to complain of such ac-tion as if it involved a clear infraction of the letter of

same, its character would be essentially changed.
Ought the Southern States to acquiesce in this great organic change in our political system? Ought they to remain members of an association which had, in utter disregard of plain constitutional guaranties, degraded them from their position of equality? As history furnishes no record of any people who have prospered after they had forfeited their self-respect, by submitting to be degraded to a state of political vassalage, I hold it to be the duty of the Southern States to resist this change. That resistance, to be effectual, should be they of the cause of constitutional liberty, to justice of the cause of constitutional liberty, to justhey owe to the cause of constitutional liberty, to jus-

triarchs of the plantation. They remember the fable of the cat rolled in meal, which was only the mediate emancipation is not only "right."

The meeting was concluded by a powerful speech in save States a representation in Coagress for Infection of the each individual is morally bound gerous the less she seemed like herself.

In conclusion, I will endeavor to explain my views relative to the general duty of encouraging the labor of freemen rather than that of slaves, what I mean by vious moral sequence sophistical methods.

The meeting was concluded by a powerful speech in save States a representation in Coagress for Infections of the British West India Islands, proves controlled in meal, which was only that in mediate emancipation is not only "right."

The meeting was concluded by a powerful speech in save States a representation in Coagress for Infections of the British West India Islands, proves controlled in meal, which was only that if each individual is morally bound to take place in obedication to the adjoining states, if such an event were of the slaves.

In conclusion, I will endeavor to explain my views of the creation in Coagress for Infections of the Park in the language of the slaves.

In each individual is morally bound to take place in obedication to refer the slaves.

In Easolved, That if each individual is morally bound to take place in obedication to the adjoining states, it such an event were of the slaves.

In Easolved, That if each individual is morally bound to take place in obedication to relation to constitutional right, and of the slaves.

In Easolved, That if each individual is morally bound to take place in obedication to the adjoint to the adjoint to the aljoint to the slaves.

In Easolved, That if each individual is morally bound to take place in the slaves.

In Easolved, That if each individual is morally bound to take place in the slaves.

In Easolved, That if each individual is morally bound to take place be guilty of an act of tyranny, so insulting and so gross as to justify a withdrawal of confidence from such a Government.
You ask, in the second place, what I believe likely to

In this city, on the 19th instant WILLIAM H. ATTREE, a vell known reporter of the cuty press.

At Atbany, 19th instant, of pleurisy and congestion of be lungs, Mr. Sirkhoov D. Sturin, of Roxbury, Ct. aged 5 years. The deceased was a brother of the Hon. Tru-

man Smith.

At Bellefonte, Pa., on the 19th Instant, Hon. C Husros, late Judge of the Supreme Court of that uged 75.

Recently, at Gutherville, Pa. Mar. ntly, at Gutherville, Pa. Mrs ELIZABETH BARNETI, ged 111 years. At New Haven, on the 20th instant, Hon. John C. Lew Honse of Reaccessald

. late Speaker of the Connectic

At Newport, Indiana, ofter a protracted fluces, Benja-Min Stanton, formerly Editor of the Free Labor Advo-cate, and a leading member in the Society of Friends.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the following places in Dutchess County :

Clove, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 3d and 4th. Verbank, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 5 and 6. Hart's Village, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 7 ad 8. Washington's Hollow, Sunday, Dec. 9.

These meetings will beheld in the evenings, except that on Sunday, which will be held at such hour as the friends may appoint. Will the friends of the cause in the several places speci

fied make preparations for the meetings, and give extensive notice, as the people in Dutchess County seldom have opportunity to hear the cause of Liberty so ably advocated

SAMUEL MAY and LUCY STONE,

Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will old meetings in North Dennis, on Saturday evening and Sunday, December 1 and 2; and in other towns in that vicinity during the week following; more definite arrange ments to be announced at the North Dennis meeting.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR will open I in Faneuil Hall on the morning of Monday the the 24th of December, at 10 o'clock. We give this notice thus early, that all articles now in preparation may be sent o the Committee, at as early a date as possible. Donations of Articles or Money may be sent to either of the Committee, or left in the care of S. H. Gay, A. S. Office, New-

York, or R. F. Walleut, A. S. Office, 21 Cornhin, Boston In behalf of the Committee,
A. W. WESTON.

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Poetry.

AUTUMN. BY THOMAS HOOD.

I saw old Autumn in the misty morn Stand shadowless, like Silence, listening To silence, for no lonely bird would sing Into his hollow ear from woods forlorn, Nor lowly hedge nor solitary thorn ;-Shaking his languid locks all dewy bright With tangled gossamer that fell by night, Pearling his coronet of golden corn.

Where are the songs of Summer? With the sun, Opening the dusky eyelids of the South Till shade and silence waken up as one, And Morning sings with a warm odorous mouth, Where are the merry birds? Away, away, On panting wings through the inclement skies, Lest owls should prey

Undazzled at noon-day And tear with horny beak their lustrous eyes.

Where are the blooms of Summer? In the West, Blushing their last to the last sunny hours, Where the mild eve by sunny night is prest, Like tearful Prosperine, snatched from her flowers To a most gloomy breast.

Where is the pride of Summer-the green prime The many, many leaves all twinkling? Three On the mossed elm; three on the naked lime, Trembling-and one upon the old oak tree! Where is the Dryad's immortality? Gone into mournful cypress and dark yew,

Or wearing the long gloomy winter through, In the smooth holly's green eternity.

The squirrel gloats on his accomplished hoard, The ants have brimmed their garner with ripe grain And honey-bees have stored The sweets of Summer in their luscious cells; The swallows all have winged across the main :

But here the Autumn melancholy dwells, And sighs her tearful spells, Among the sunless shadows of the plain. Alone, alone,

Upon a mossy stone, She sits and reckons up the dead and gone, With the last leaves of a love rosary: Whilst all the withered world looks drearily, Like a dim picture of the drowned past In the hushed mind's mysterious far-away Doubtful what ghostly things will steal the last, Into that distance, gray upon the gray.

O, go and sit with her, and be o'ershaded Under the languid downfall of her hair; She wears a coronal of flowers faded Upon her forehead, and a face of care;-There is enough of withered everywhere To make her bower-and enough of gloom; There is enough of sadness to invite, If only for the rose that died-whose doom Is Beauty-she that with the living bloom Of conscious cheeks most beautifies the light; There is enough of sorrowing, and quite Enough of bitter fruits the earth doth bear-Enough of chilly droppings for her bowl; Enough of fear and shadowy despair, To frame her cloudy prison for the soul!

MAN'S LIFE.

BY HOLY GEORGE HERBERT-XVTH CENTURY.

How soon doth man decay! When clothes are taken to a chest of sweets To swaddle infants, whose young breath Scarce knows the way ; They are like little winding sheets. Which do confine and send them unto death.

When boys first go to bed, They step into their voluntary graves; Sleep binds them fast; only their breath Makes them not dead; Successive nights, like rolling waves, Convey them quickly, who are bound for death.

When youth is frank and free, And calls for music, while his veins do swell, All day exchanging mirth and breath In company

That music summons to the knell, Which shall befriend him at the house of death.

When man grows staid and wise, Getting a house and home where he may move Within the circle of his breath, Schooling his eyes; That dumb enclosure maketh love Unto the coffin, that attends his death.

When age grows low and weak, Marking his grave, and thawing every year, Till all do melt and drown his breath When he would speak; A chair or litter shows the bier, Which shall convey him to the house of death.

Man, ere he is aware, Hath put together a solemnity, And dressed his hearse, while he has breath, As yet to spure, Yet, Lord, instruct us so to die,

That all these dyings may be life in death !

THE WORTH OF HOURS. BY R. M. MILNES.

BELIEVE not that your inner eye Can in just measure try The worth of Hours as they go by ;

For every man's weak self, alas! Makes him to see them, while they pass, As through a dim or tinted glass.

But if in earnest care you would Mete out to each its part of good, Trust rather to your after-mood.

Those surely are not fairly spent, That leave your spirit bowed and bent In sad unrest and ill-content ;

And more; though, free from seeming harm, You rest from toil of mind or arm, Or slow retire from Pleasure's charm;

If then a painful sense comes on Of something wholly lost and gone, Vainly enjoyed, or vainly done;

Of something from your being's chain Broke off, nor to be linked again By all mere Memory can retain;

Upon your heart this truth may rise: Nothing that altogether dies Suffices Man's just destinies.

So should we live, that every hour May die, as dies the natural flower, A self-reviving thing of power;

That every thought and every deed May hold within itself the seed Of future good and future meed;

Esteeming Sorrow, whose employ Is to develope, not destroy, Far better than a barren joy.

Our walk and botanical observations engrossed to undeserved praises in my former letters on this celebrated government, and that either nature or the climate seems to be more favorable here to the arts and sciencies than to any other American province,—and sciencies than to any other American province,—for this new hemisphere, become such by a native impulse of disposition. It is to this simple man that the day had been so short, as I had not spent so rational a one for a long time before. I wanted to stay, yet was doubtful whether it would not appear improper, being an utter stranger. Knowing, however, that I was visiting the least impulse of disposition. It is to this simple man that ceremonious people in the world, I bluntly informant, and pleasure. I observed, in all the operament, and pleasure. I observed, in all the operament, and pleasure. I observed, in all the operament, and pleasure.

your knowledge," said I, "in American botany—and your well-known hospitality—have induced me to pay you a visit, which I hope you will not think troublesome. I should be glad to spend a few hours in your garden." "The greatest advantage," replied he, "which I receive from what thee calls my botanical fame, is the pleasure which it often procureth me in receiving the visits of friends and foreigners. But our jaunt into the garden must be postcureth me in receiving the visits of friends and for eigners. But our jaunt into the garden must be post-poned for the present, as the bell is ringing for dinner. We entered into a large hall, where there was a long table full of victuals; at the lowest part sath is negroes, his hired men were next, then the family and myself: and at the head the venerable father and his wife presided. Each reclined his head and said his prayers, divested of the tedious cant of some, and of the ostentatious style of others. "After the luxuries of our cities" observed he "this plain fair must appear to thee a severe fast." "By no means, Mr. Bertram; this honest country dinner convinces me that you receive me as a friend and and as one that you receive me as a friend and and as one that you receive me as a friend and and an old accommonly reap fromtwenty-eight to thirty-six commonly reap fromtwenty-eight to thirty-six for thee are heavily sow that is always turned to that important use; wherever a farmer can be had, it is always turned to that important use; wherever a farmer can be had, it is always turned to that important use; wherever a farmer can fords. Such are the means we have made use of, to relieve them from that bondage and ignorance in which they were kept before. Thee perhaps has been surprised to see them at my table; has been surprised to see them at my table; however water can be had, it is always turned to that important use; wherever a farmer can fords. Such are the means we have made use of, to relieve them from that bondage and ignorate in which they were kept before. Thee perhaps has been surprised to see them at my table; has been surprised to see them at my table; has been surprised to see them at my table; however water one to that important use; wherever a farmer can fords. Such are the means we have made use of, to relieve them from that bondage and ignorate the surprised to the test surprised to the test surprised to the test surprised to the means we have made use of, to relieve them from that bondage invaries of our cities" observed her "her plant first many appear to the a sew country dinner courted and an old are quantitation." I am glad oft for the as at severe we as a first month of the provided and an old are quantitation." I am glad oft for the as at severe we as a first month of the provided and the

"Why, thee hast been a great traveller, for a man uires a superior degree of knowledge to gather harests as we go. Pray, Mr. Bertram, what banks are those which you are making; to what purpose is so much expense and so much labor bestowed?" "Friend van, no branch of industry was ever more profitable to any country, as well as to the proprietors. Schuylkill in its many windings once covered a great extent of ground, though its waters were but shallow even in our highest tides, and though some parts were always dry, yet the whole of this great tract were always dry yet. the whole of time greater for the plagly or for the expire region of times grounds are not incorporated the properties of times grounds are not incorporated and the properties of times grounds are not incorporated and the properties of times grounds are not incorporated and the properties of times grounds are not incorporated and the properties of times grounds are not incorporated and the properties of times grounds are not incorporated and the properties of the properties of times grounds are not incorporated and the properties of the proper presented to the eye nothing but a putrid swampy soil, useless, either for the plough or for the scythe. The proprietors of these grounds are now incorpora-

trees, seemed to bear the marks of perfect order and regularity,—which in rural affairs, always indicate a prosperous industry.

I was received at the door by a woman, dressed extremely neat and simple, who, without courtesying, or any other ceremonial, asked me with an air of benignity, who I wanted? I answered, "I should be glad to see Mr. Bertram." "If thee will step in and take a chair, I will send for him." "No," I said. "I had rather have the pleasure of walking through his farm; I shall easily find him out, with your directions." After a little time I perceived the Schuylkill, winding through delightful meadows and soon cast my eyes on a new made bank, which seemed greatly to confine its stream. After having walked on its top a considerable way, I at last reached the place where ten men were at work. I askedi any of them could tell me where Mr. Bertram was 1 and elderly looking man, with wide trousers and a large leather apron on, looking at me said.—"My name is Bertram was 2 and a large leather apron on orders with you, if you can be spared from your labor." "Very easily," he answered; "I direct and davise more than I work." We walked on the provisions of the converted into one of the riches the returning home deep-bellied, short-leg were then returning home deep-bellied, short-leg

makes stayes. Friend Ivali, as I make no doubt the understandest the Latin tougue, read commodate himself to the customs of all those doubt the good Queen of Swethis kind epistle which the good Queen of Sweden, Ulrica, sent me a few years ago. Good woden, Ulrica, sent me a few years ago. Good wolden, ulrica, sent me a few years ago. Good wold of thy years." "Few years, sir, will enable any body to journey over a great-tract of country; but it reman! that she should think in her palace at tanist—this worthy citizen, who united all the sim-

ATTIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

| Price following letter from Ivan Alexicowitz to his friend fluctors St. Journ, describing a visit to Journ Head and wherever I went. At least Louid not set the friend fluctors St. Journ, describing a visit to Journ Head and wherever I went. At least Louid not set the friend fluctors St. Journ, describing a visit to Journ Head and wherever I went. At least Louid not set the friend fluctors St. Journ, describing a visit to Journ Head and wherever I went. At least Louid not set the friend fluctors St. Journ, describing a visit to Journ Head and wherever I went. At least Louid not set the friend fluctors St. Journ, describing a visit to Journ Head and wherever I went. At least Louid not set the first fluctors and bearing, which sometimes serve as meaks of distinct to be the fourth day of the life and manners of that celebrated botanist. The letter is extrueted from Description and Dillical and the price of the must know; a said bearing, which sometimes serve as meaks of the life and manners of that celebrated botanist. The letter is extrueted from Description and Dillical and the price of the must know; a said bearing, which sometimes serve as meaks of the life and manners of that celebrated botanist. The letter is extrueted from Description and Dillical and the price of the must know; and the price of the must know; and the price of price and the price of the must know; and the price of price and the price of the must know; and the price of price of the must know; and the price of the description of the letter is extrueted from Description and political and the price of the must know; and the price of the must know; and the price of price of the must know; and the price of price of the must know; and the price of price of the description of the price of the must know; and the price of price of the must know; and the price of price of the must know; and the price of price of the must know; and the price of price of the must know; and the price of price of the must know; and the

to this new hemisphere, become such by a native impulse of disposition. It is to this simple man that America is indebted for several discoveries, and the knowledge of many new plants. I had been greatly propossessed in his favor by the extensiye correspondence which I knew he held with the most eminent Scotch and French hotanists: I knew also that he had been honored with that of Queen Ulrica of Sweden.

His house is small but decent; there was something peculiar in its first appearance, which seemed to bear the middle of it, not only helped to strengthen it, but afforded convenient room for a staricase. Every disposition of the fields, fences, and regularity,—which in rural affairs, always indicate a prosperous industry.

I was received at the door by a woman, dressed ex-

The following stanzas, which we have received from a correspondent, refers to the doctrine of the English common law, expounded by Justice Buller, that a husband, in case of refractory behaviour, may give his wife moderate correction, with the crabetick or any other instrument proper

The green immortal Crabstock!

I'll ensure a lasting cure, In Britain's native Crabstock!" With magic wand he struck the earth, And straight his incantation
Gave, that same wholesome sapling broth,
The husband's consolation:

"Dispense," quoth he, "thou legal man,

This new discovered treasure " And let thy thumb's capacious span, "And let thy thumbs capacious ag "Henceforward, fix its measure. O, the Crabstock. The green immortal Crabstock! Long essay'd ou jilt and jade, Be Buller's magic Crabstock!

The olive-branch Minerva's boon, Betokens peace and quiet, But 'tis sage Hymen's gift alone Can quash domestic riot; For 'tis'a maxim long maintain'd. By statesmen and logicians, That peace is most securely gain'd. By vigorous politicians.
O, the Crabstock!

O, the Crabstock!
The green immortal Crabstock!
Its sturdy shoot quells all dispute,
The wonder-working Crabstock! In idleness and youthful hours,

When graver thoughts seem stupid. Men fly to rose and myrtle howers. To worship silly Cupid; But yok'd for life, and wiser grown, Crop-sick of sighs and rhyming, They haunt the crab tree bower alone, The leafy shrine of Hymen:

O, the Crabstock ! The green immortal Crabstock! tows the useless rose. But Hymen gives the Crabstock!

THE OPINIONS OF THE NEGROES ENTERTAINED BY

den, ULRICA, sent me a few years ago.

man! that she should think in her palace at Stockholm, of poor John Bertram on the banks of the Schuylkill, appeareth to me very strange."

Not in the least, dear sir; you are the first man whose name as a botanist hath done honor to America; it is very natural at the same time to imagine that so extensive a continent must contain many curious plants and trees; is it then surprising to see a princess fond of useful knowledge, descend sometimes from the throne, to walk in the garden of Linnæus?"

"Tis to the directions of that learned man, said Mr. Bertram, that I am indebted for the method which has led me to the knowledge I now possesss; the science of botany is so diffusive, that a proper thread is absolutely wanted to conduct the beginner."

"Pray, Mr.

"Tas the sanks of the measure of my visit. I accompanied that silent manny curious plants and trees; is it then surprising to see a princess fond of useful knowledge, who might be about two lundred, men indebted for the method which has led me to the knowledge I now possesss; the science of botany wanted to conduct the beginner."

Sudomin that the sange of the measure of my visit. I accompanied that filled the measure of my visit. I accompanied that filled the measure of my visit. I accompanied the sank, to his sank, to his study, and at last to the meeting of the measure of my visit. I accompanied to say prayers. His manner was thus: Being entered the Aza and the same time to say prayers. His manner was thus: Being entered the Mosque; (which was in one of the courts, with some of the principal negroes, he first atood with him to his fields, to his bank, to his say prayers. His manner was thus: Being enter the sale of France, lying being to Arabs, whom he always has about him, to his fields, to his bank, to his say prayers. His manner was thus: Being enter the sale of France, lying being to Arabs, whom he always has about him, to his till the min this work policity. I accompanied the sale of France, lying being to Arabs

to encounter the infallible results; who outrus their generation in thought, but lag behind it is action; players at the sport of reform so long as reform itself appears at an indefinite distance; more ostenated appears at an indefinite distance; more ostenated appears at an indefinite distance; self appears at an interest and appear of their mental superiority, than anxious for the well being of mankind; dreaming that the dark the well being of manking; dreaming that the dark page of history may bereafter become a fairy tale, in which enchantment will bring to pass a glorious catastrophe, unbought by interveneing strife, and agony and suffering; and therefore overwhelmed with alarm when the edifice begins to totter, of which their own hands have sapped the foundation. which their own hands have sapped the foundation.

He was a Reformer, until the Reformation became a fearful reality: a jester at the bulwarks of papacy, until they began to give way; a propagator of the Scriptures, till men betook themselves to the study and the application of them; depreciating the mere and forms of religion, until they had come to be and the application of religion, until they had come to be estimated at their real value;—in short, a learned, ingenious, benevolent, amiable, timid, irresolute man, who, though compelled to bear the responsibility, resigned to others the glory of rescuing the human mind from the bondage of a thousand years. The distance between his career and that of Luther therefore, continually enlarging, until they at length moved in opposite directions, and met each other with mutual animosity. —Stephen's Essays.

Bleanings from Foreign Publications

Mr. SAMUEL GUANEY is one of four banking families Mr. Samuel toward were recently pointed out in the whose united properties were recently pointed out in the Circular to Bankers as exceeding the capital of the Bank of England, while they amounted to five times the capital of the Bank of France.

JEROME BONAPARTE'S WIFE .- Amongst the passengers JEROME BONAPARTE'S WIFE.—Almongst the passengers in the Canada was Mrs. Patterson, who was married in 1810 to Jerome Bonaparte, but whom, by a decree of Napoleon, he was compelled to divorce. Jerome is in Paris. Mrs. Patterson is sister-in-law to the Marchioness Wellsley and the Duchess of Leeds .- Liverpool Cou-

In a lecture at Southampton on George Fox, Mr. G. Dawson said: "Lather and Fox were gentle-men of whom children were fond-to whom dogs would run-to whom children were lond—to whom logs would run—to whom nature was kind. They were femioine men, not effeminate men. Say n man is effeminate, you shame him beyond redemption; but say he is feminine, and you do him honor. So of a woman: call her masculine, and you taunt her; but, like Ben Jonson, say ehe is 'manly,' and you compliment her."

It may interest some of your literary readers, [says the Edinburg correspondent of the London News] to know that Mr. De Quincy is at present in the north, and intends soon, it is said, to publish in Blackwood some more astounding "Opium enting Confessions" than any he has yet made. At his period of greatest success, his regular dose was 8000 drops per day! In order to invigorate his injured constitution, he is in the habit of performing a daily walk of eight miles. The man is a living wonder

AGETATION .- Agitation is a giant that cannot die until man's grievances or hopes perish with it. It may shrink for a while by the folly or venality of those who ase its